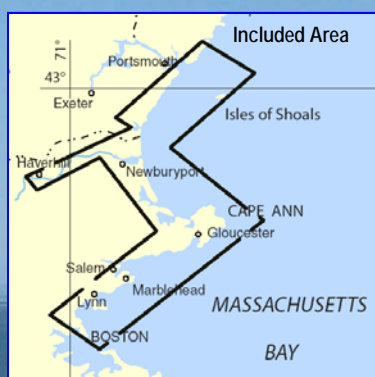


BookletChart™

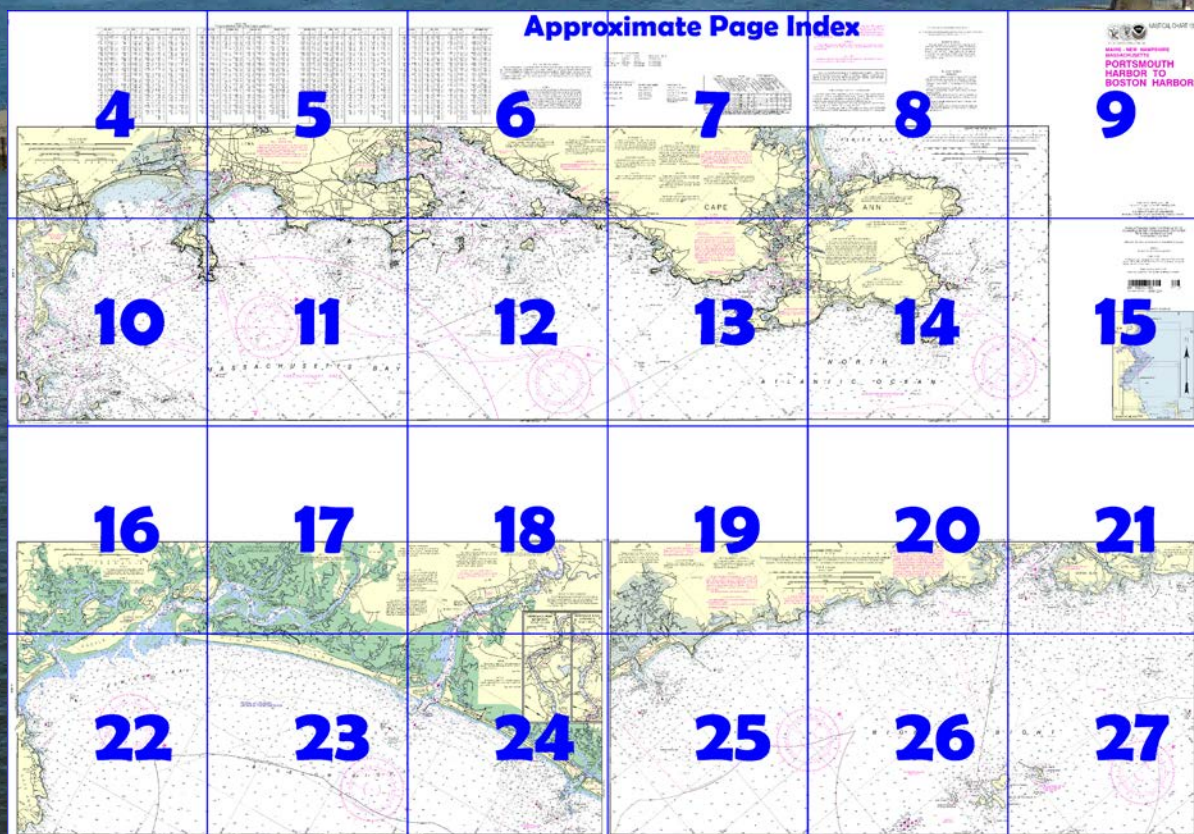
Portsmouth Harbor to Boston Harbor NOAA Chart 13274



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13274>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Brave Boat Harbor (43°06.0'N., 70°39.6'W.), 2 miles southwestward of York Harbor, has a few private landings, but no facilities. Some local small craft were observed there, but the surf is reported to break clear across the entrance with the least sign of weather. Two old railway trestles cross the streams entering into it about 0.2 mile above the entrance.
Cutts Island, on the south side of the entrance, is connected with Gerrish Island

to the south of it by a natural seawall of stones and rock thrown up by winter gales. It is conspicuous. A public beach is at the north end of the seawall.

Moore's Rock, covered 5 feet and unmarked, is about 0.5 mile eastward of the entrance to Brave Boat Harbor. A long reef which uncovers 4 feet is about 0.3 mile southeastward of the entrance.

Two dangerous ledges are 2.5 miles offshore. **York Ledge**, the northernmost, covered 3 feet and 2.9 miles southeastward of York River, is marked on the east side by a buoy. **Murray Rock**, 1.5 miles south-southwestward of York Ledge, is covered 6 feet, and has a buoy off its southwest side. A lighted whistle buoy is 1.5 miles eastward of Murray Rock and southeastward of York Ledge. Between these ledges and the shore, the bottom is very broken and vessels are advised to pass outside of the lighted whistle buoy. In 1997, a dangerous rock covered by 24 feet of water protruding from a rocky ledge was reported in about 43°03'45"N., 70°35'59"W., about 0.7 mile southeast of Murray Rock. Broken ground covered 24 to 39 feet, extends 2 miles south-southeastward of the buoy marking Murray Rock.

Portsmouth Harbor, 37 miles southwestward of Cape Elizabeth and about 25 miles northward of Cape Ann Light, is the only harbor of refuge for deep-draft vessels between Portland and Gloucester. No large vessel should proceed northward of Kitts Rocks Lighted Whistle Buoy 2KR (43°03.0'N., 70°41.5'W.) without a pilot; the anchorage area is limited. Portsmouth Harbor is at the mouth of Piscataqua River and is the approach to the cities of Portsmouth and Dover, and the towns of New Castle, Kittery, Newmarket, Durham, Newington, and Exeter. Several U.S. Navy activities, including the **Portsmouth Naval Shipyard** and a regional medical clinic, are on **Seavey Island** at Kittery, on the north side of the harbor opposite Portsmouth.

A **Regulated Navigation Area** has been established in the vicinity of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on Seavey Island. (See **165.1 through 165.13 and 165.101**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A moving safety zone is established surrounding tank vessels carrying Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) while transiting Bigelow Bight, Portsmouth Harbor and the Piscataqua River. (See **165.20, 165.23 and 165.103**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations)

Restricted areas are at the east end of Seavey Island in the cove between Clarks, Seavey, and Jamaica Islands and at the west end of Seavey Island from Henderson Point along the shore to the combined highway and railroad bridge across Back Channel. (See **334.50**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A security barrier has been established inside the regulated navigation area and the western restricted area.

Portsmouth is a city on the south bank of Piscataqua River about 4 miles above the entrance to the harbor.

The harbor, of sufficient depth to accommodate large deep-draft ships, is open throughout the year, though vessels may be hampered somewhat in passing through the two lift bridges to deepwater berths above the city.

New Castle, a village on the south side of the harbor and the northern part of **New Castle Island**, is reached from Portsmouth by a highway connecting the islands on the south side of the harbor. The island is of considerable importance as a summer resort.

Kittery is a town on the north bank of Piscataqua River opposite Portsmouth.

Back Channel, between Seavey Island and Kittery, is limited principally to small craft and is covered in geographical sequence in the description of the harbor features.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston


Commander
1st CG District
Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation may be expected within the limits of this chart.

NOTE B


The controlling depth at MLLW in the entrance channel into Annisquam River was 6½ feet for a width of 200 feet.

Jun 2007-Jan 2008

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE G

Positions of buoys in the Ipswich River are frequently shifted with changing conditions and are not charted. 

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE F

The entrance channel into Essex Bay and River is subject to continual changes. The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

NOTE C

The controlling depth at MLLW at the entrance channel into Merrimack River was 15 feet for a middle half of 200 feet, thence 7 feet to the end of channel.

Feb 2007 - Oct 2010

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

NOTE E

The entrance channel into Plum Island Sound is subject to continual changes. Buoys 3, 4, and 6 are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

NOTE H

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 6.7 mile radius of Isles of Shoals Light since it is known that JATO racks and associated debris exist in the area.

MERRIMACK RIVER EXTENSIONS

The controlling clearances for bridges to Haverhill are as follows; horizontal clearance 54 feet, vertical clearance 13 feet. The minimum overhead power cable clearance is 50 feet.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

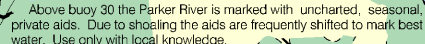
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LARGE SCALE CHARTS

More detailed larger scale charts are available for most of the inshore areas of this chart.

The larger scale charts are diagrammed on the cover index.

NOTE I

Above buoy 30 the Parker River is marked with uncharted, seasonal, private aids. Due to shoaling the aids are frequently shifted to mark best water. Use only with local knowledge. 

WARNING

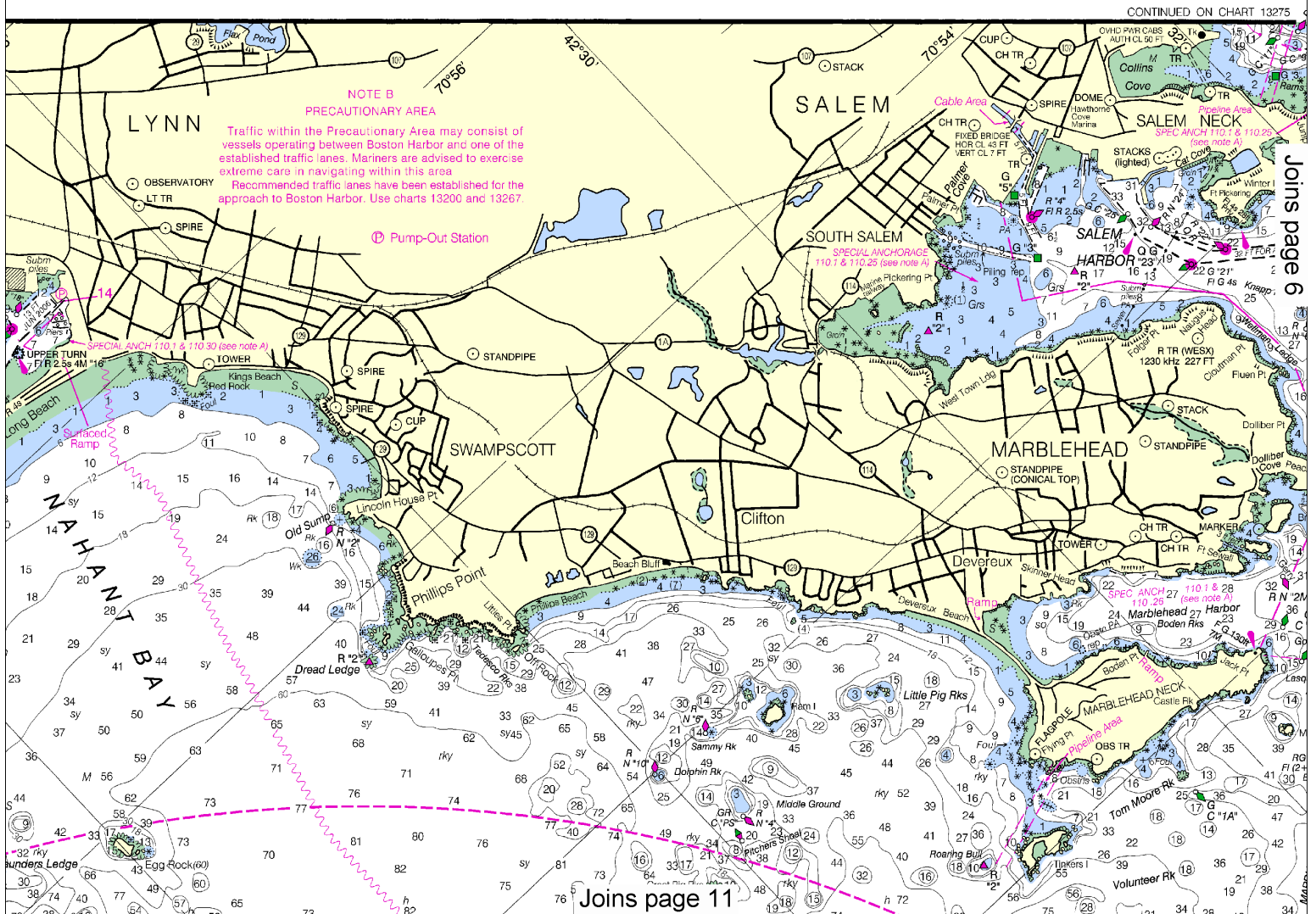
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

NO	SMALL CRAFT FACILITY	DEPTHS	APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)	COAST SIDE	SERVICES									
					RAMP	REPAIRS	MARINE SUPPLIES	BOAT RENTAL	UP. CAP. 100 Y. LBS.	FOOD LUNCHES	TOILETS	CHARTER HOUSE	SAFETY	HAZARDOUS
14	SEAPORT LANDING	B	20	20	BME	S	HMR	25	20	CRM				
35	CHOCKER'S BOATYARD INC.	B	8	6	BME		HMR			35				
36	MANCHESTER MARINE	B	8	8	BME		HMR			35				
38	CAPE ANN MARINA RESORT	B	20	12	B E		HMR							
39	GLOUCESTER MARINA	B	8	8	B E		HM	40	15					
43	GLOUCESTER YANKEE MARINE	B	12	10	B E S		HMR	50	35					
60	RIVERFRONT MARINE	A	3	7	BME		HM		10	M				
76A	SLAVIT SHIPYARD	A	4	10	BME SN		HM	140	20					
81	HAMPTON RIVER MARINA	A	6	6	BME		HM		25					

THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART. THE TABULATED "APPROACH FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR P.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

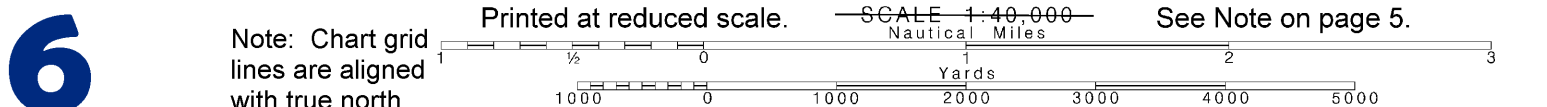
Near real time water level data, predictions and weather data are available via Internet at <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. Annual predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are available in printed form from private sector printers.

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/ids/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

IS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS.
DACH-FEET (REPORTED)* IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.
ATED "PUMP-OUT STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.

Formerly 613-SC, 1st Edition, 1969 KAPP 2078



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

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STATION	FREQUENCY	BROADCAST TIMES
Portland, ME KDO-95	162.550 MHz	24 hours daily
Boston, MA KHB-35	162.475 MHz	24 hours daily
Coast Marine, MA WNG-574	162.425 MHz	24 hours daily
Hampton, NH KZZ-40	162.450 MHz	24 hours daily

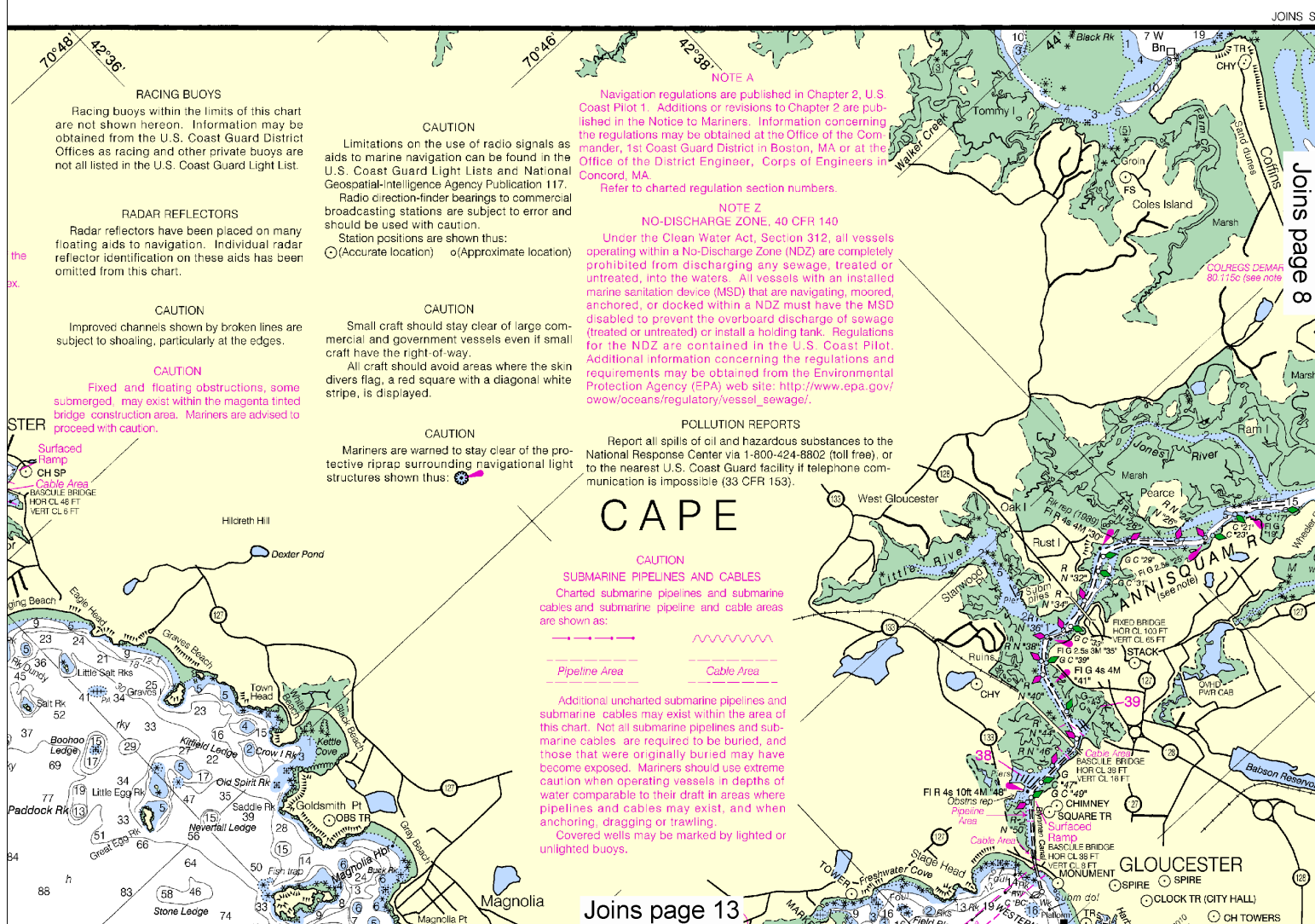
TELEPHONE NUMBER	OFFICE HOURS
(207) 688-3216	7:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F
(207) 688-3210	24 hours daily
(508) 828-2672	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F
(508) 822-0634	24 hours daily
(516) 926-0517	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F

Recorded

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Atlantic Heights	(43°05'N/70°46'W)	8.2	7.9	0.3
Plum Island	(42°49'N/70°49'W)	8.7	8.3	0.3
Newburyport	(42°49'N/70°52'W)	8.5	8.1	0.3
Plum Island Sound	(42°43'N/70°47'W)	9.3	8.9	0.3
Annisquam	(42°33'N/70°41'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
Rockport	(42°40'N/70°37'W)	9.5	9.0	0.3
Salem	(42°31'N/70°53'W)	9.7	9.3	0.3
Lynn	(42°28'N/70°57'W)	9.9	9.5	0.3
Deer Island	(42°21'N/70°56'W)	10.0	9.6	0.3
Charlestown	(42°22'N/71°03'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3
Seapoint	(43°05'N/70°40'W)	9.5	9.1	0.3
Gerrish Island	(43°04'N/70°42'W)	9.5	9.0	0.3
Seavey Island	(43°05'N/70°45'W)	8.9	8.5	0.3
Portsmouth	(43°05'N/70°45'W)	8.5	8.1	0.3
Fort Point	(43°04'N/70°43'W)	9.4	9.0	0.3
Jaffrey Point	(43°03'N/70°43'W)	9.5	9.0	0.3
Hampton Harbor	(42°54'N/70°49'W)	9.0	8.6	0.3
Boston	(42°21'N/71°03'W)	10.3	9.8	0.3
Essex	(42°38'N/70°47'W)	9.9	9.5	0.3
Gloucester Harbor	(42°37'N/70°40'W)	9.6	9.1	0.3
Merrimacport	(42°50'N/70°59'W)	7.7	7.2	0.2
Salisbury Point	(42°50'N/70°55'W)	8.3	7.8	0.2
Riverside	(42°46'N/71°05'W)	6.3	5.8	0.1

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Feb 2011)



This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 26622-0423, Tel. (919) 821-0281.
USCGAUX - 1st Coast Guard District, 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02110-2209
Tel. (617) 223-8310 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.341" northward and 1.818" eastward to agree with this chart.

Motorcraft craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

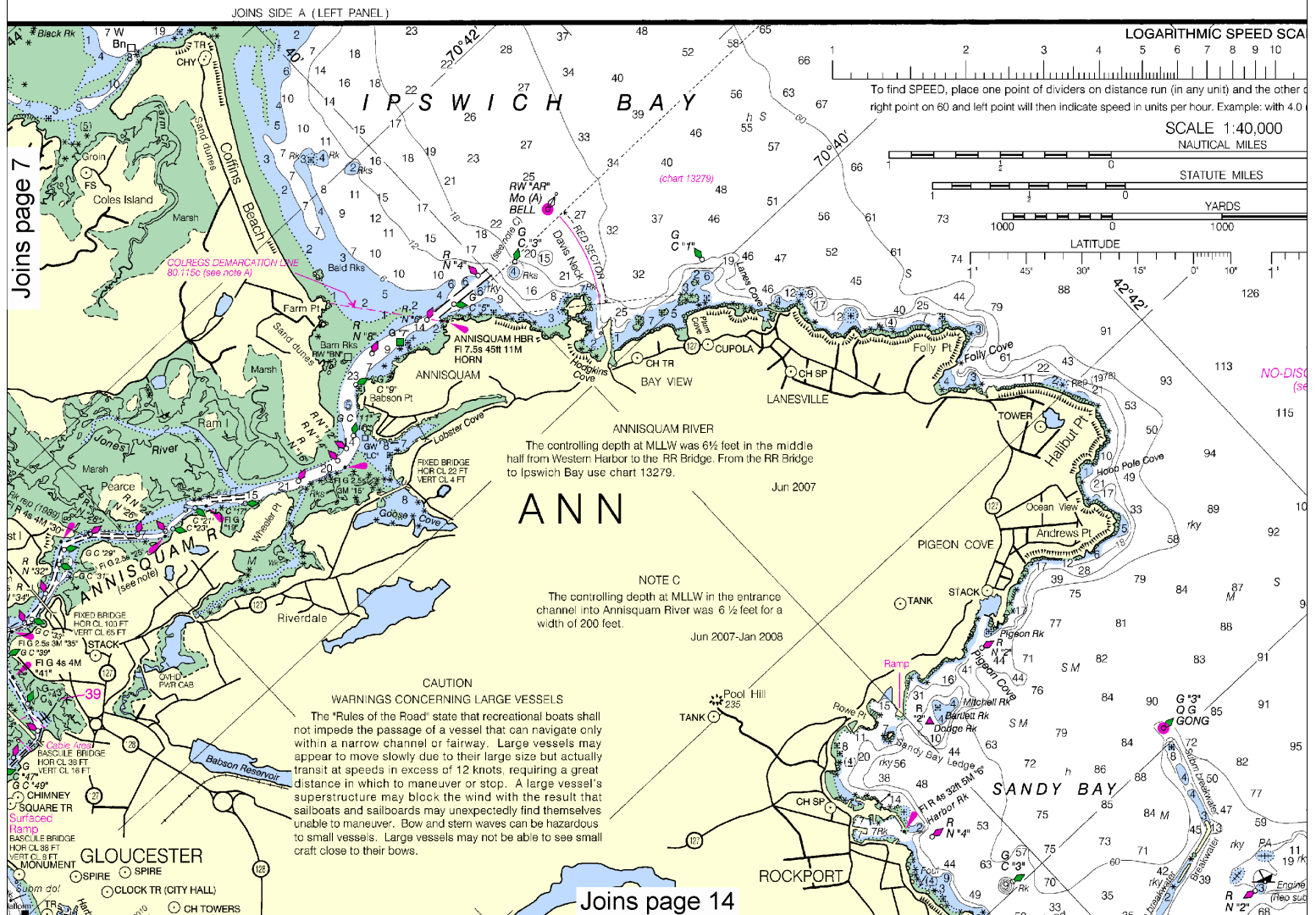
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable.

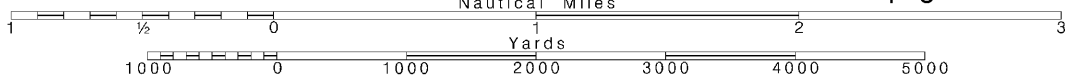
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."



~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





NAUTICAL CHART 13274

MAINE - NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR TO BOSTON HARBOR

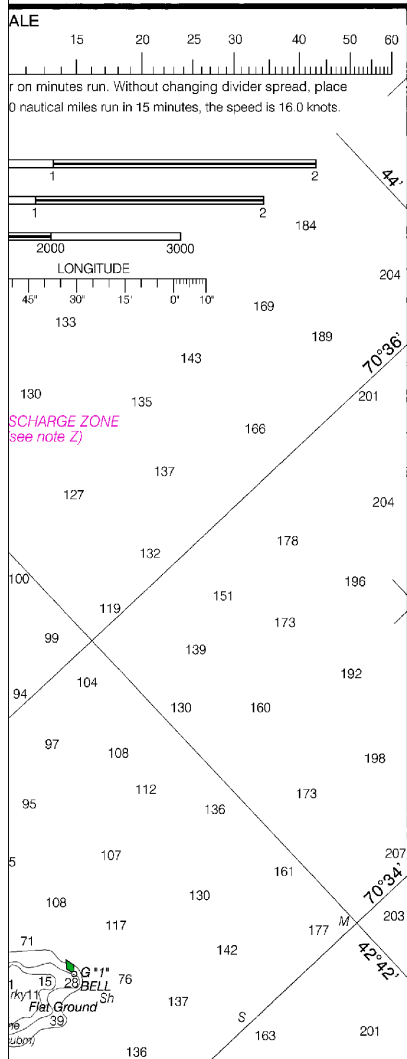


Chart 13274 28th Ed., Apr. /11 ■
Corrected through NM Apr. 9/11, LNM Mar. 29/11

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection, Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 42° 40'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

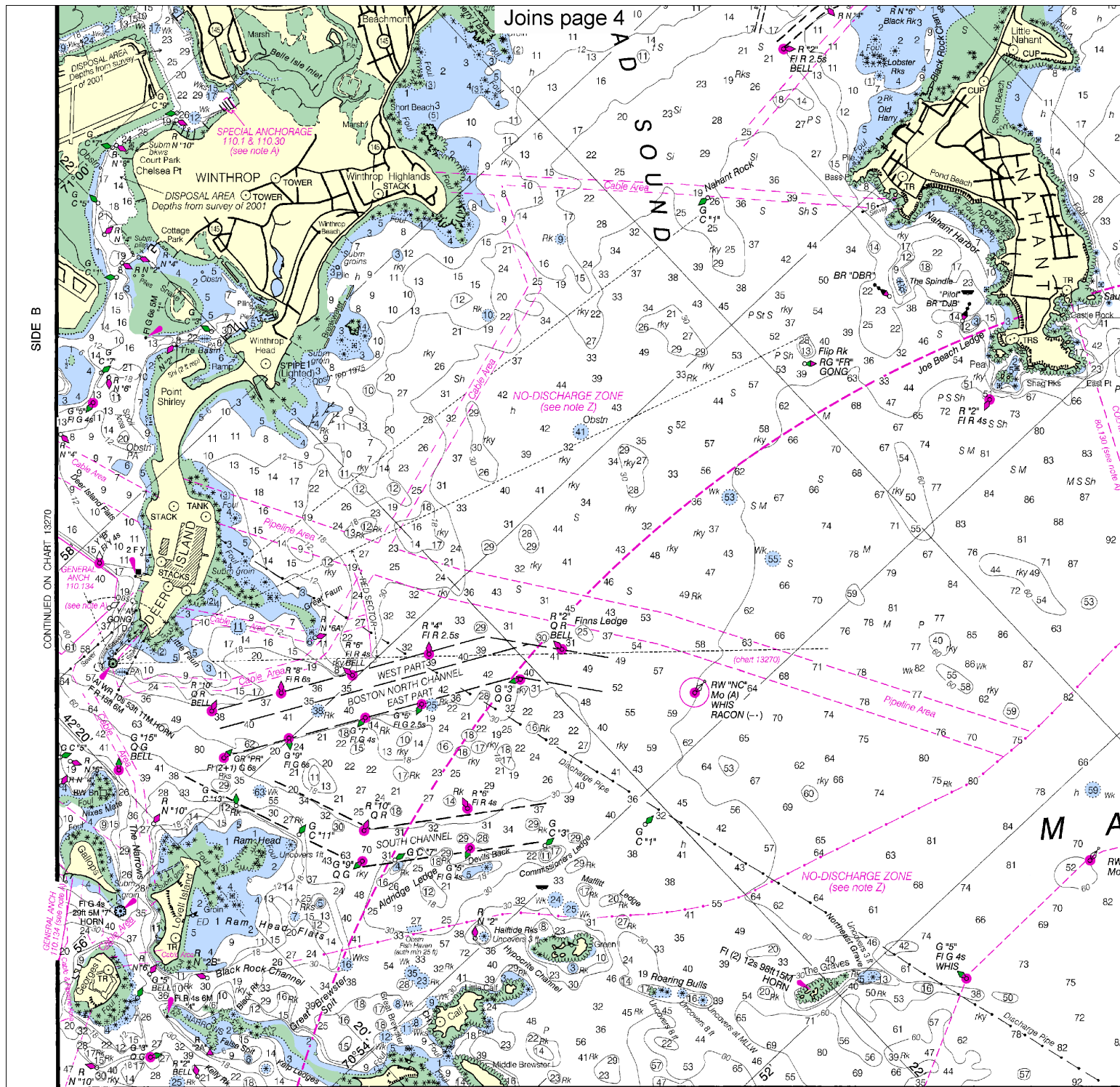
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

Joins page 15

SIDE



Joins page 16

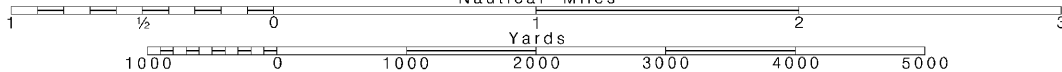
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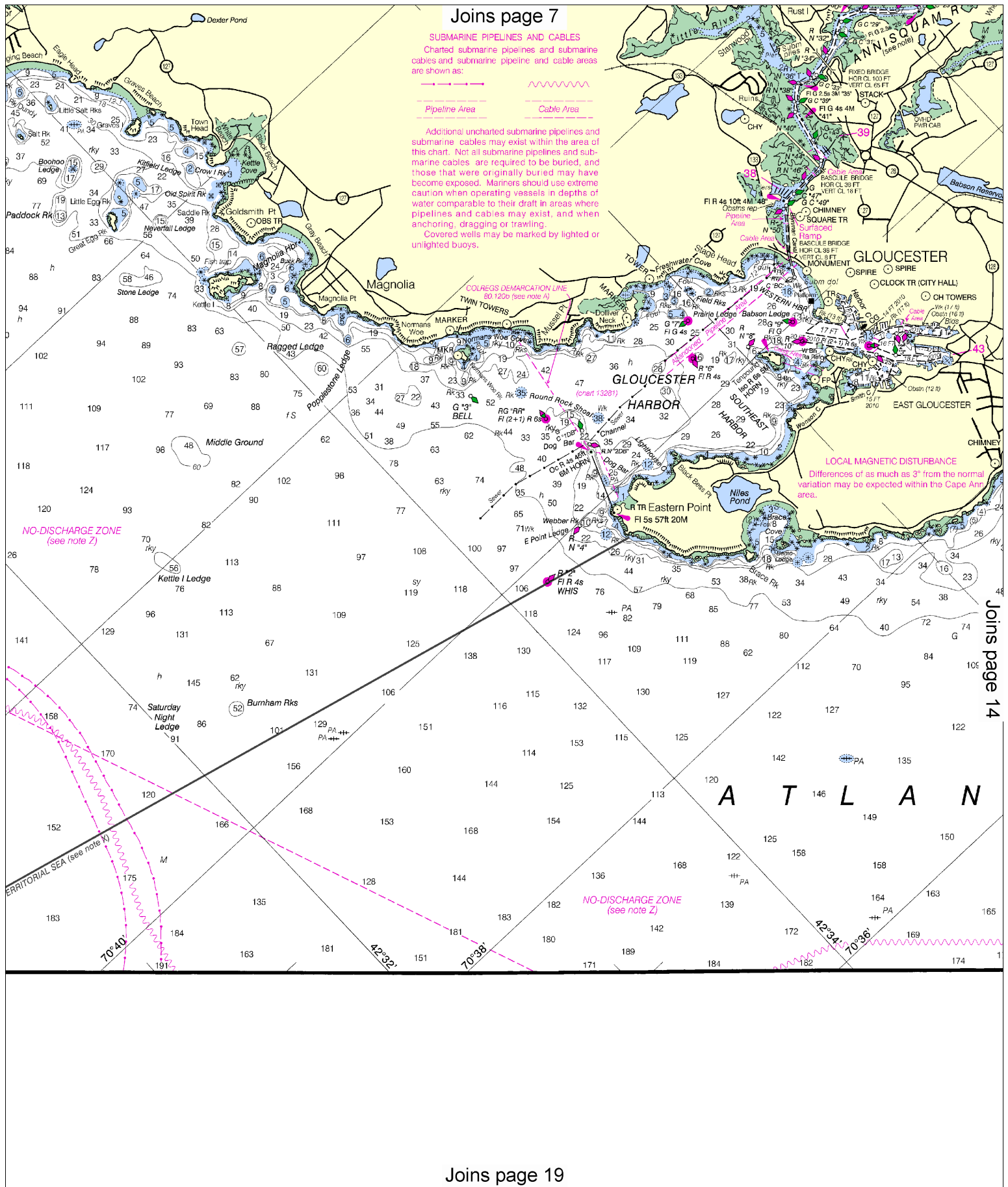
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

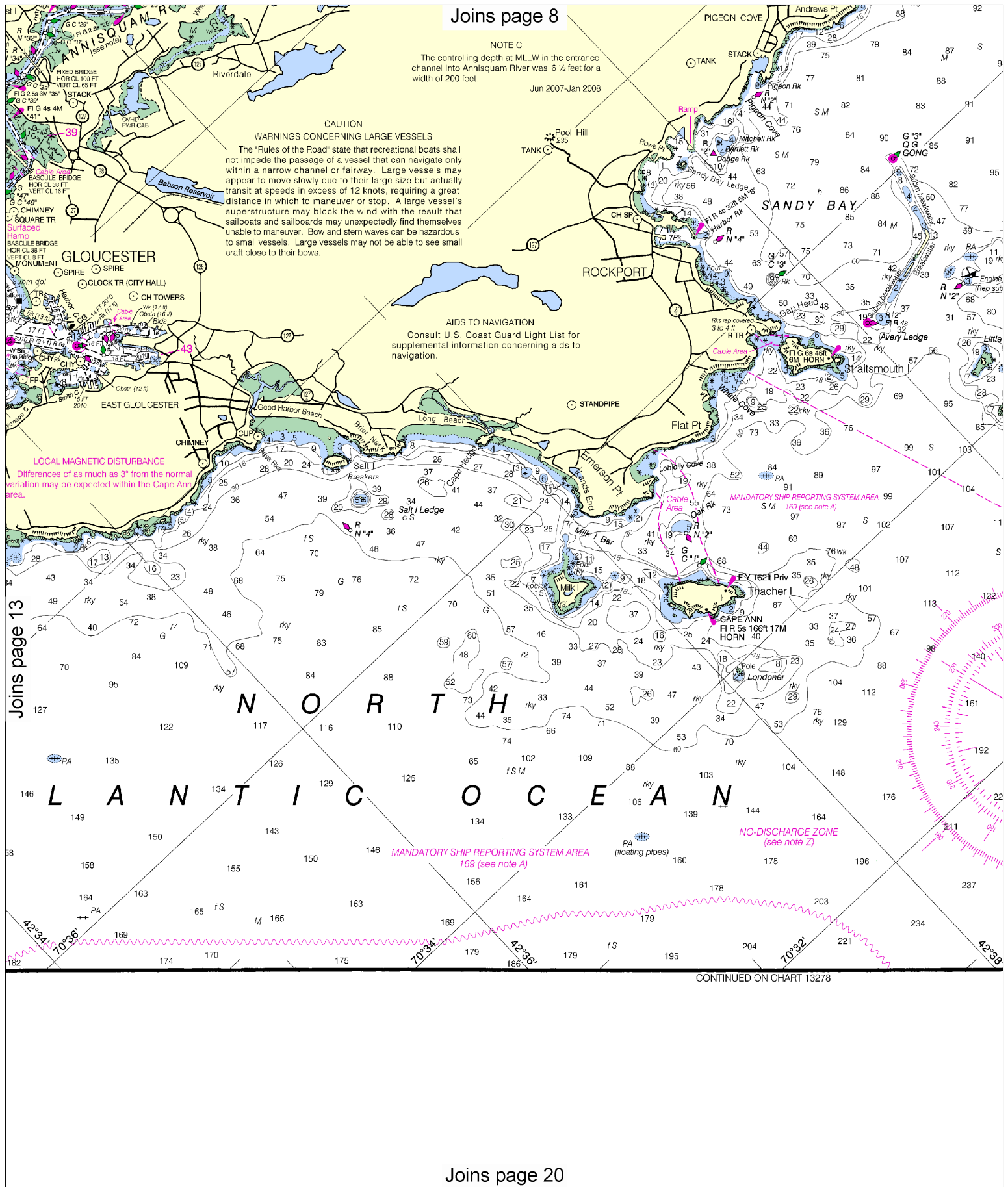
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 8

NOTE C
The controlling depth at MLLW in the entrance channel into Annisquam River was 6 1/2 feet for a width of 200 feet.
Jun 2007-Jan 2008

CAUTION
WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation may be expected within the Cape Ann area.

MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA 169 (see note A)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

CONTINUED ON CHART 13278

Joins page 20

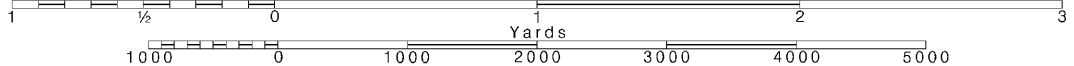
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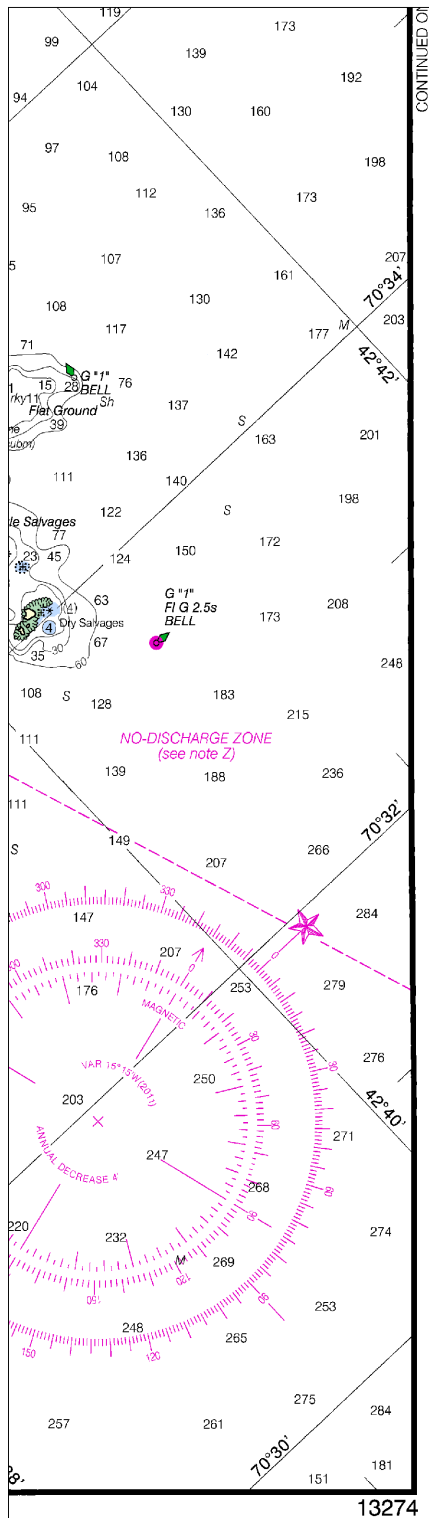
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mercator Projection, Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 42° 40'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.



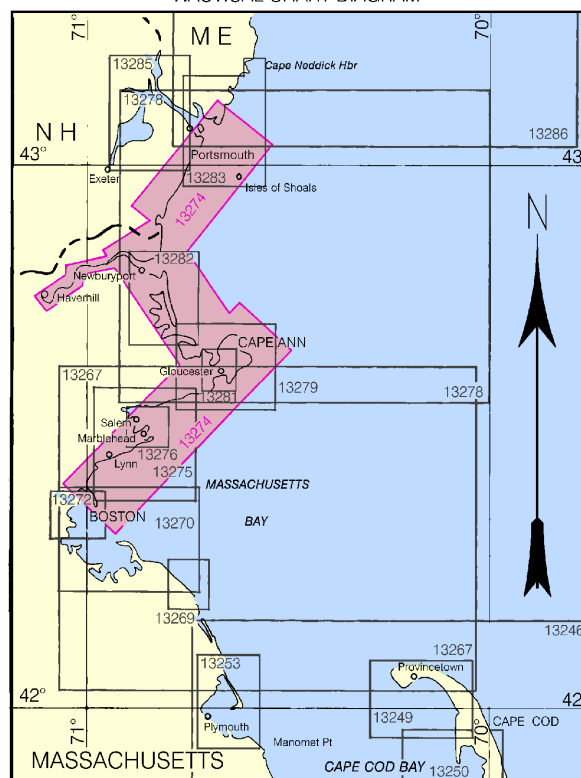
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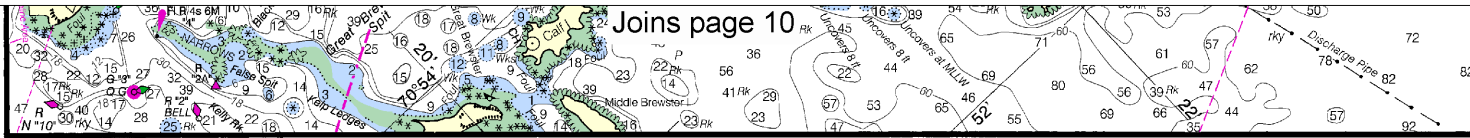
ED. NO. 28

SIDE B

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

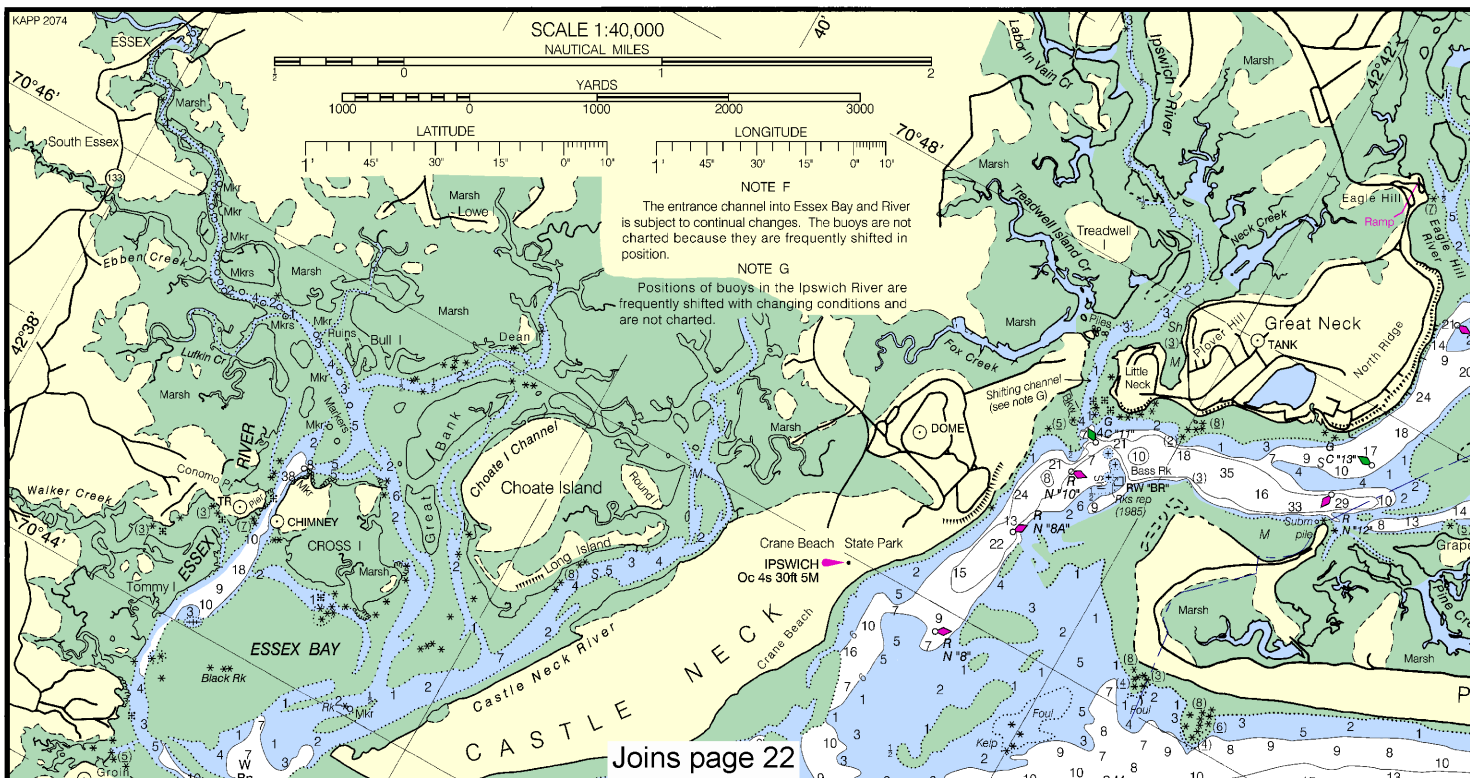


Joins page 21



Joins page 10

13274 28th Ed., Apr. /11; Corrected through NM Apr. 9/11, LNM Mar. 29/11



Joins page 22

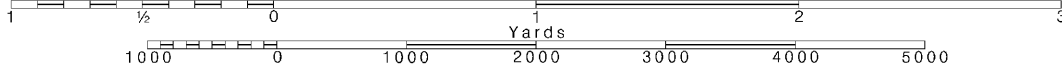
16

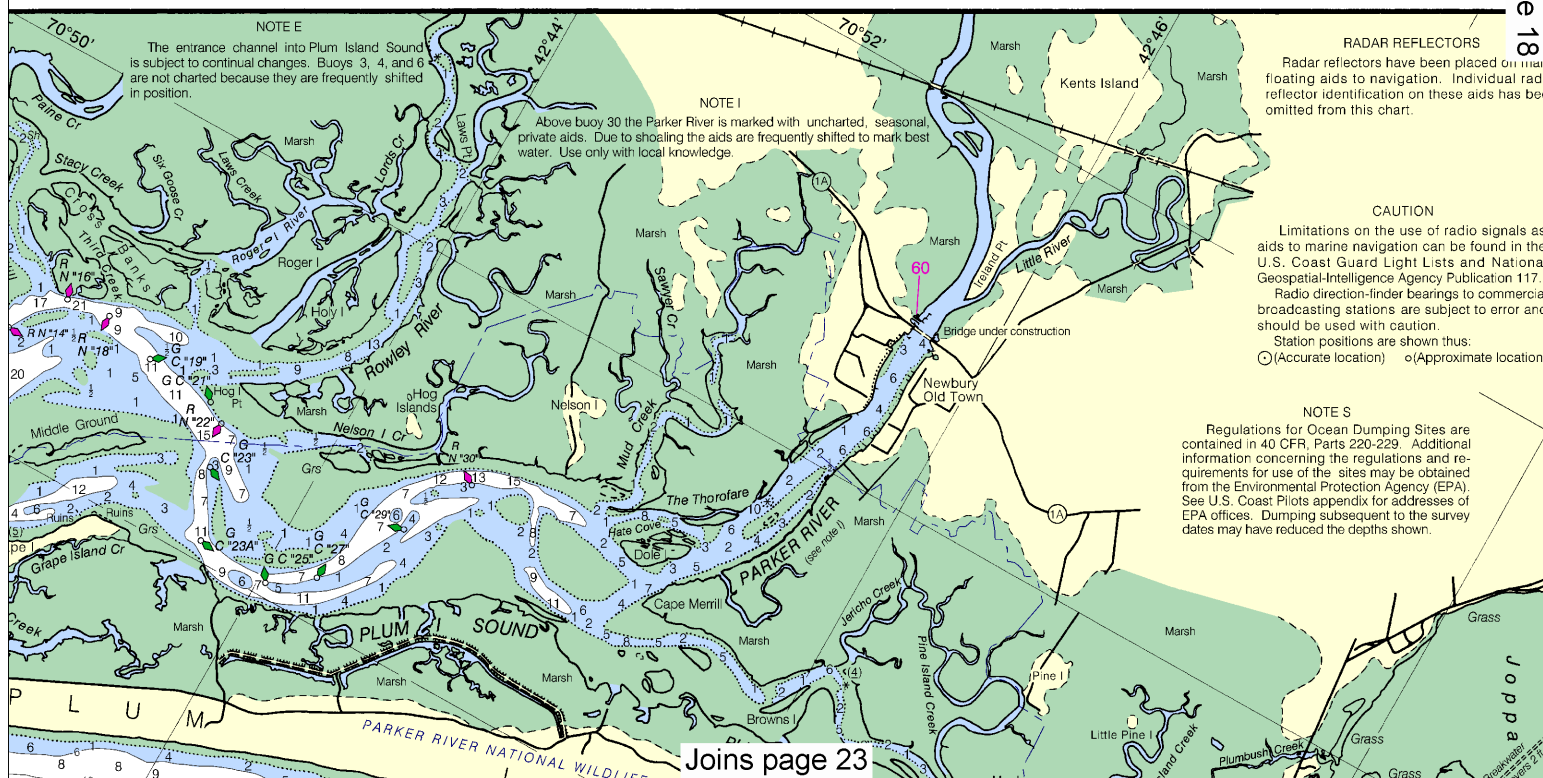
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

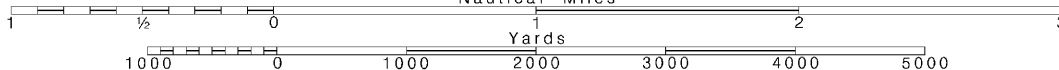
See Note on page 5.

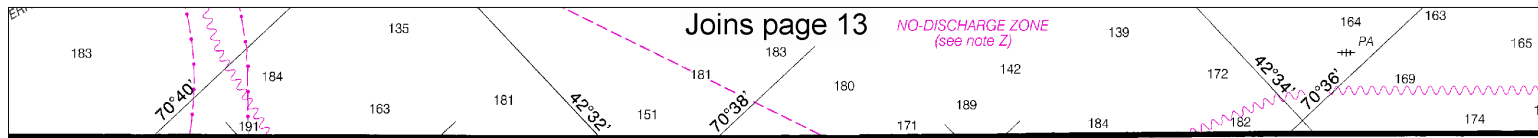




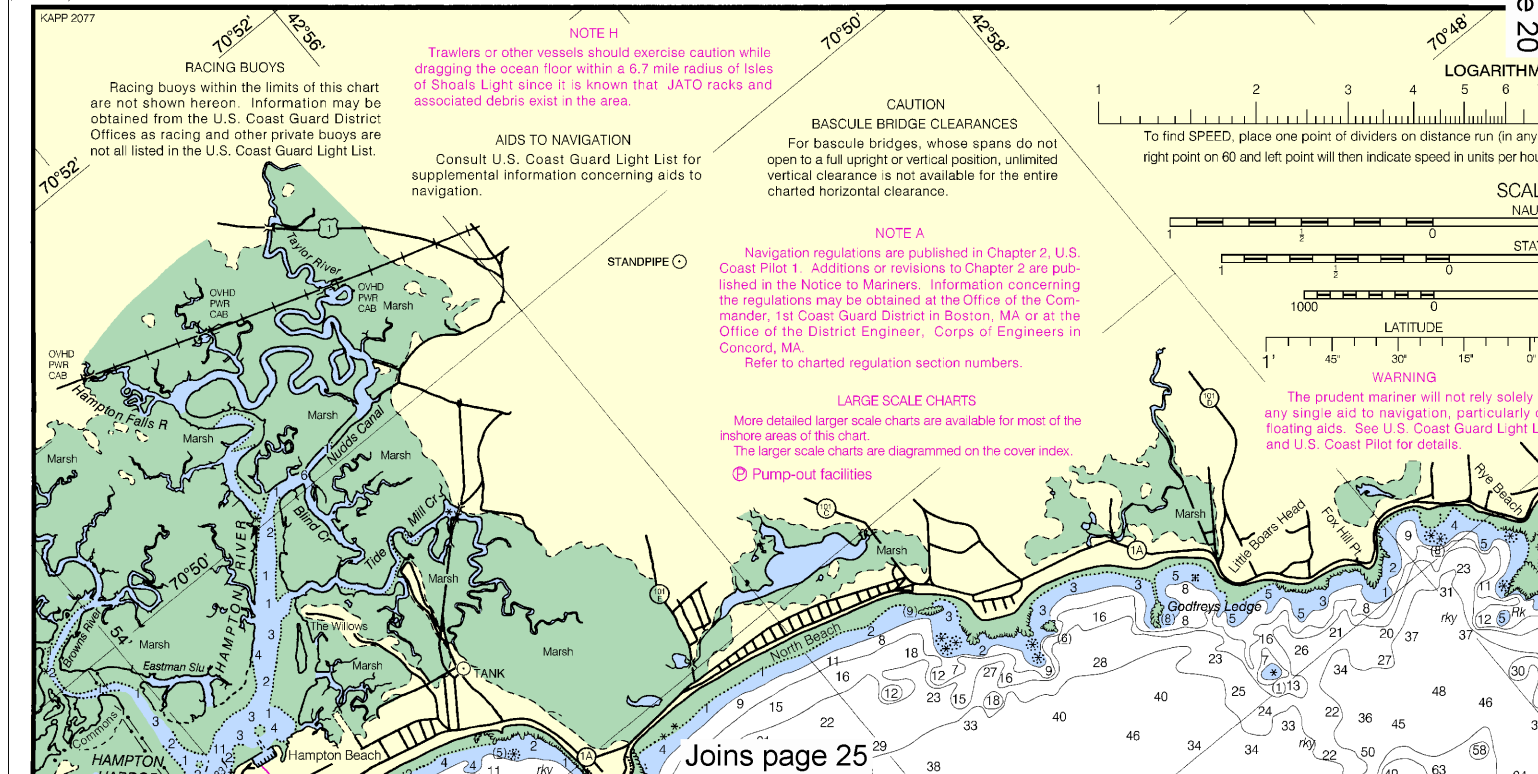
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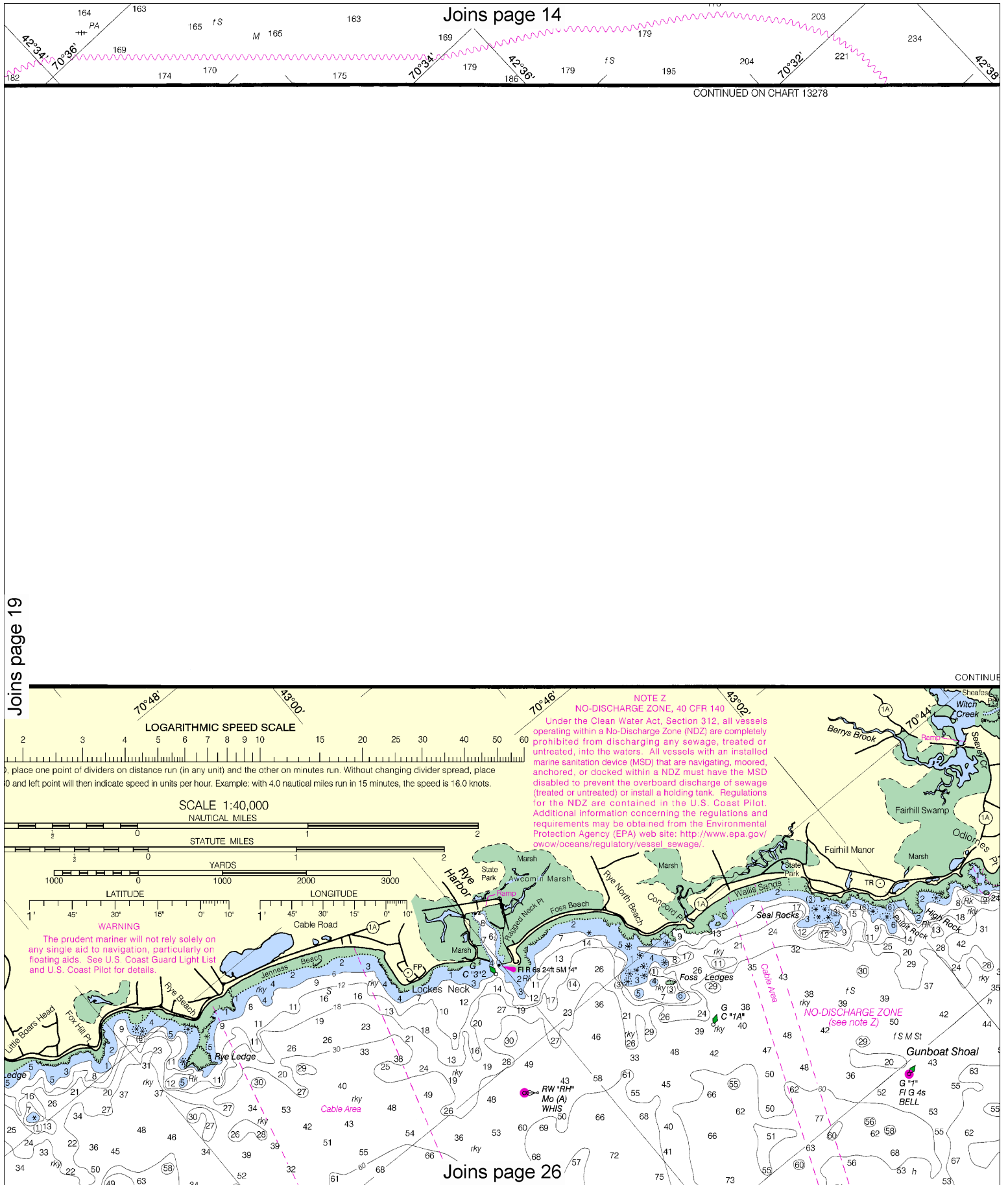
See Note on page 5.





1st Edition, 1989





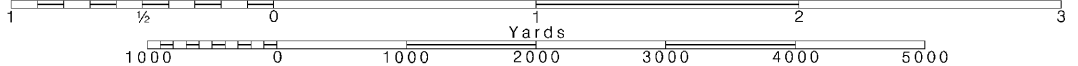
20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

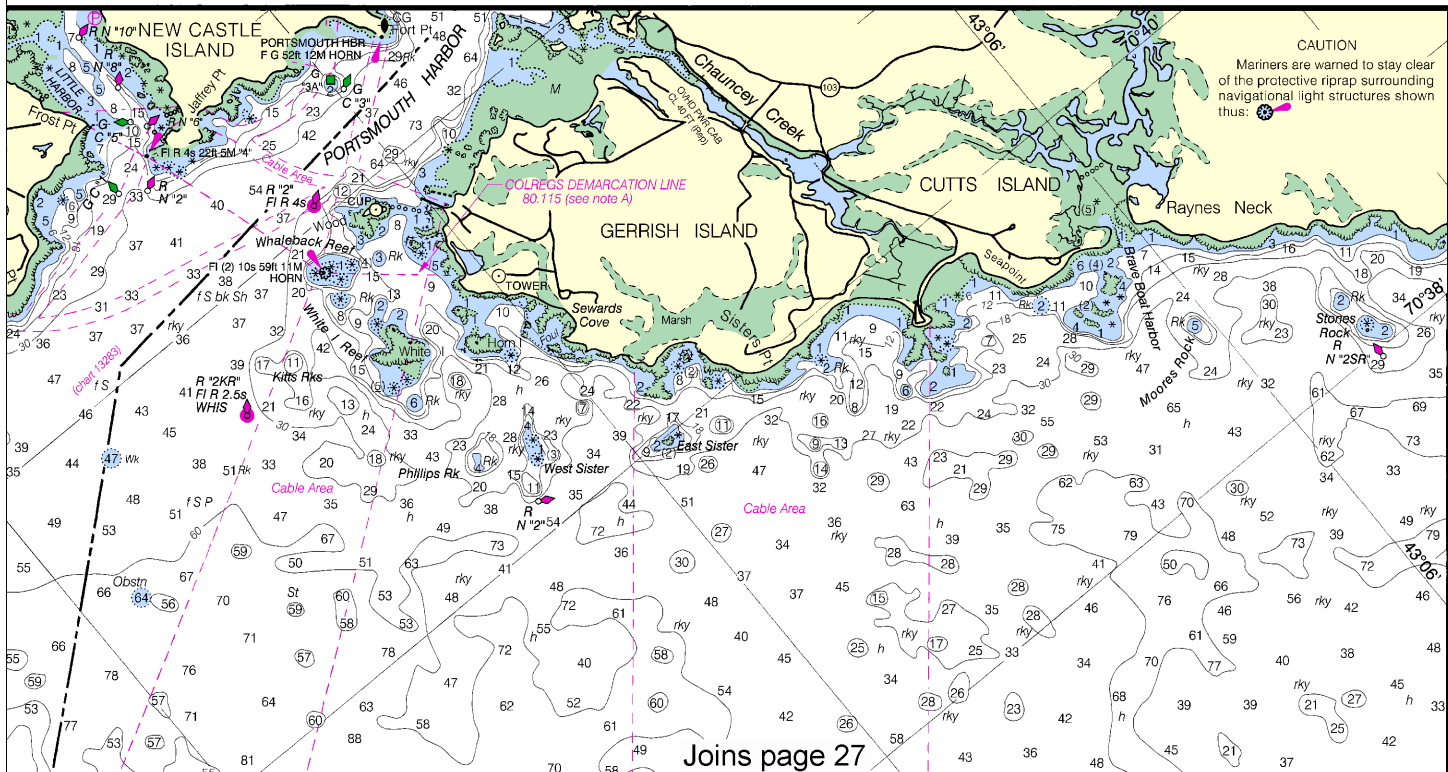
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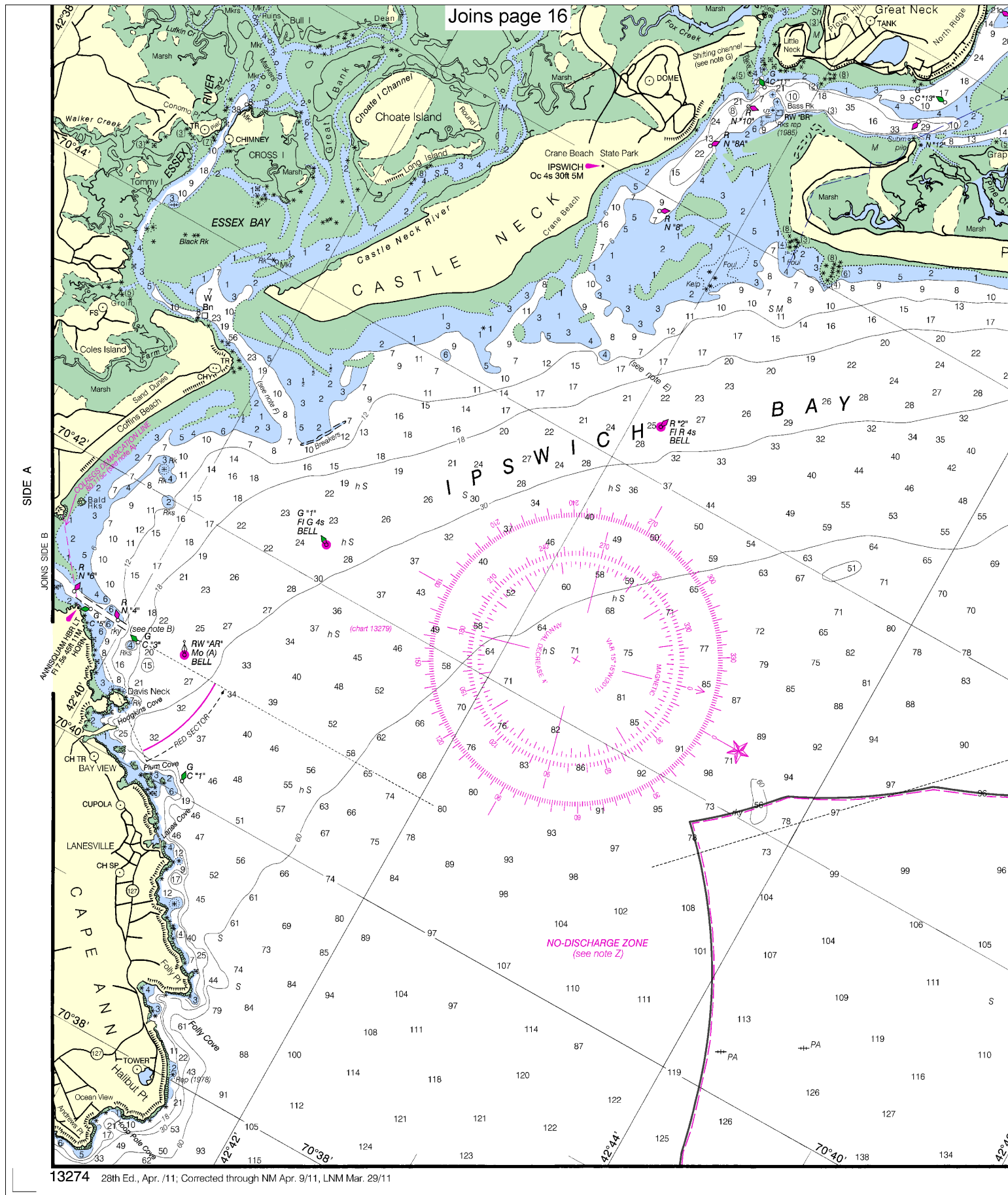
SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.



RED ON CHART 13283





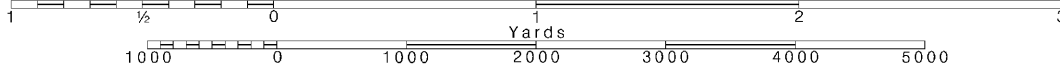
22

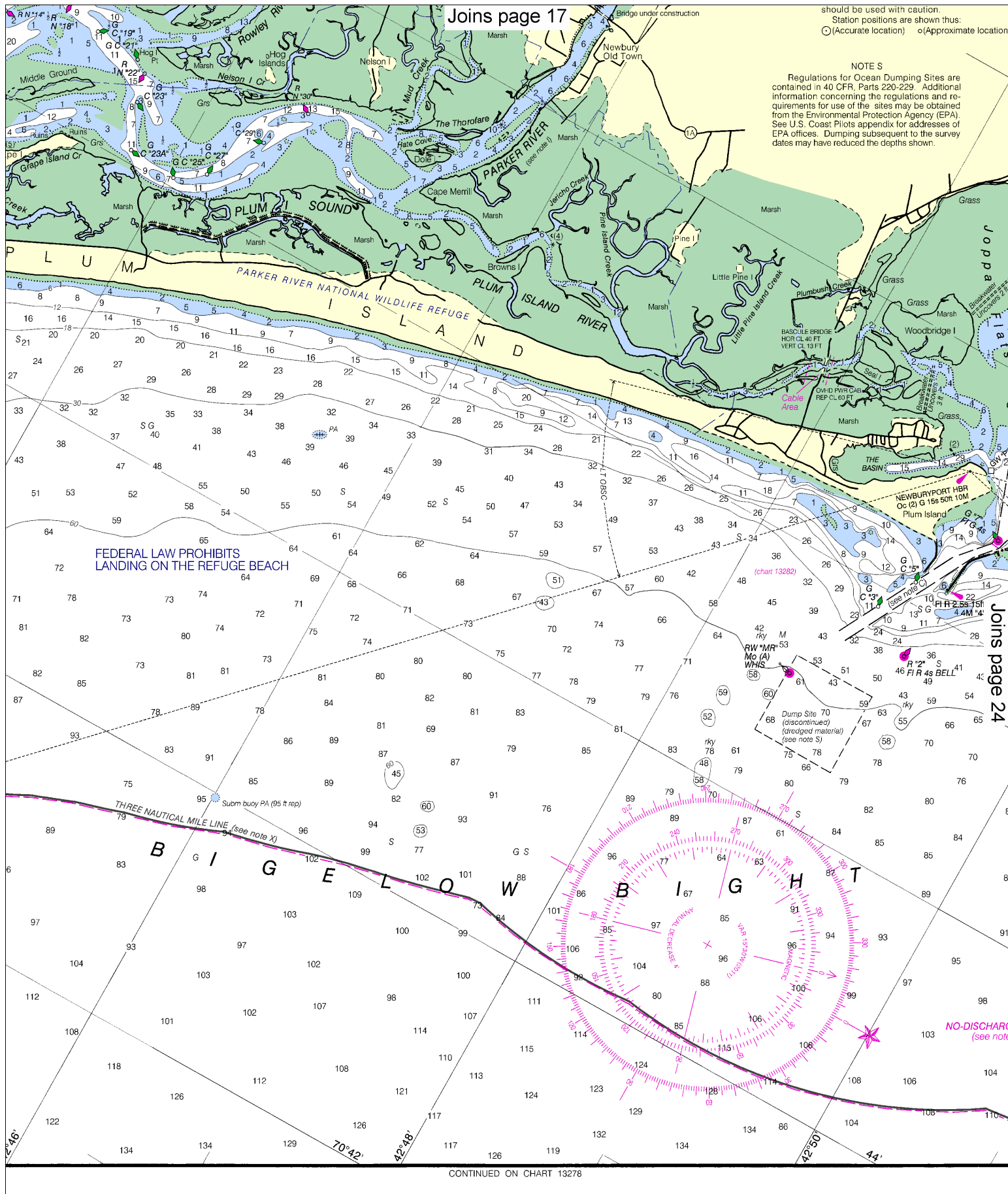
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 17

should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

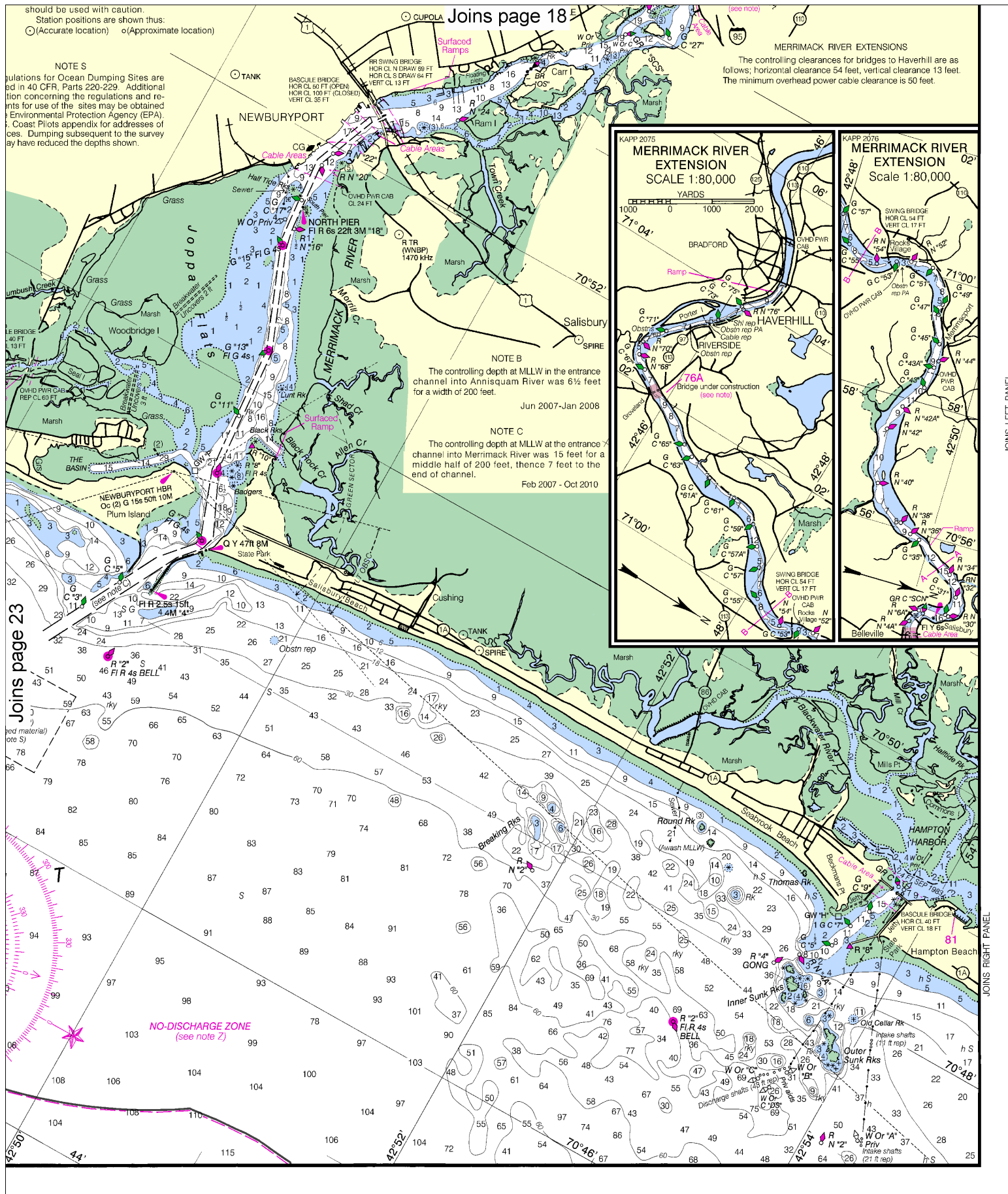
NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS
LANDING ON THE REFUGE BEACH

Joins page 24

CONTINUED ON CHART 13278



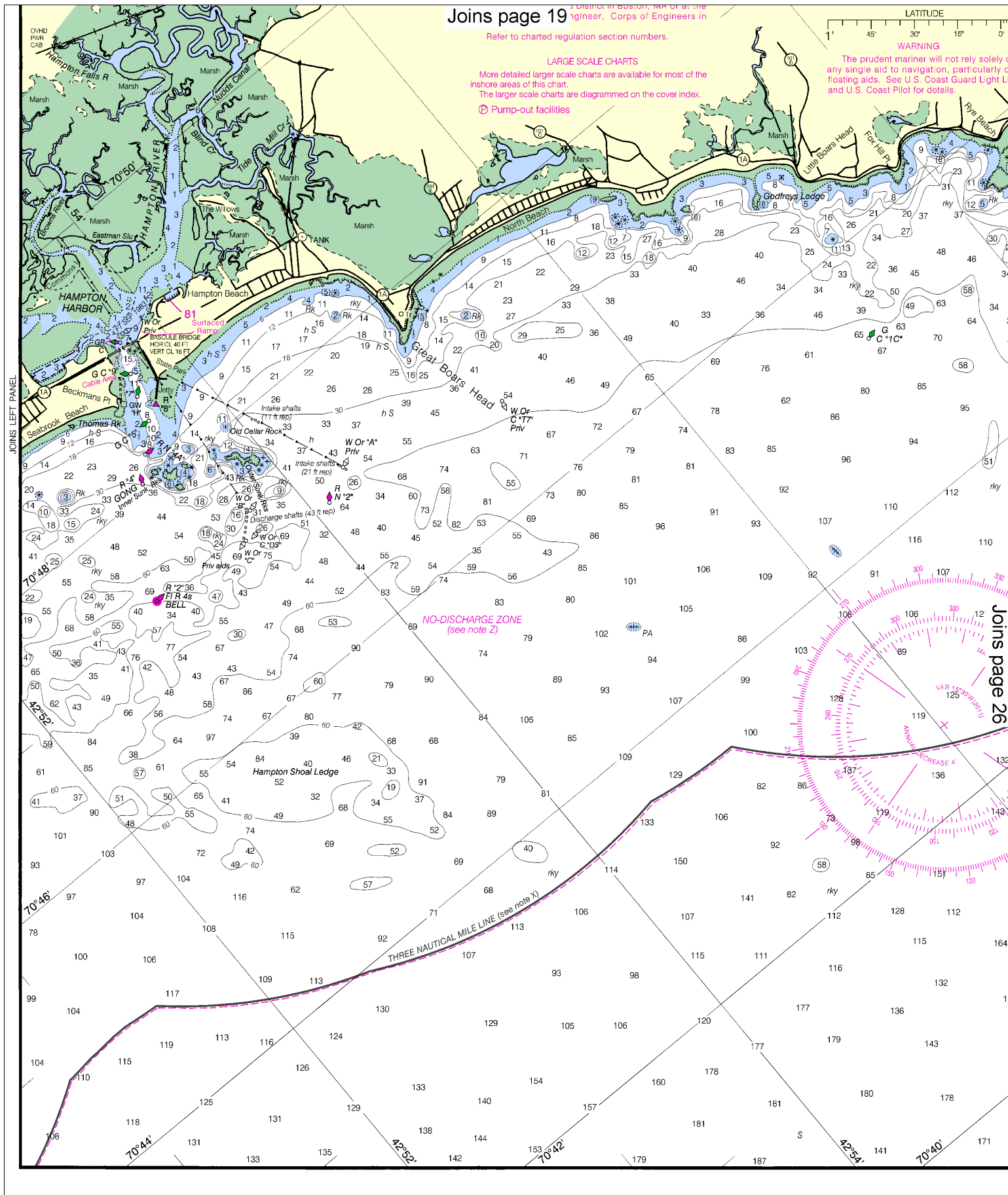
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

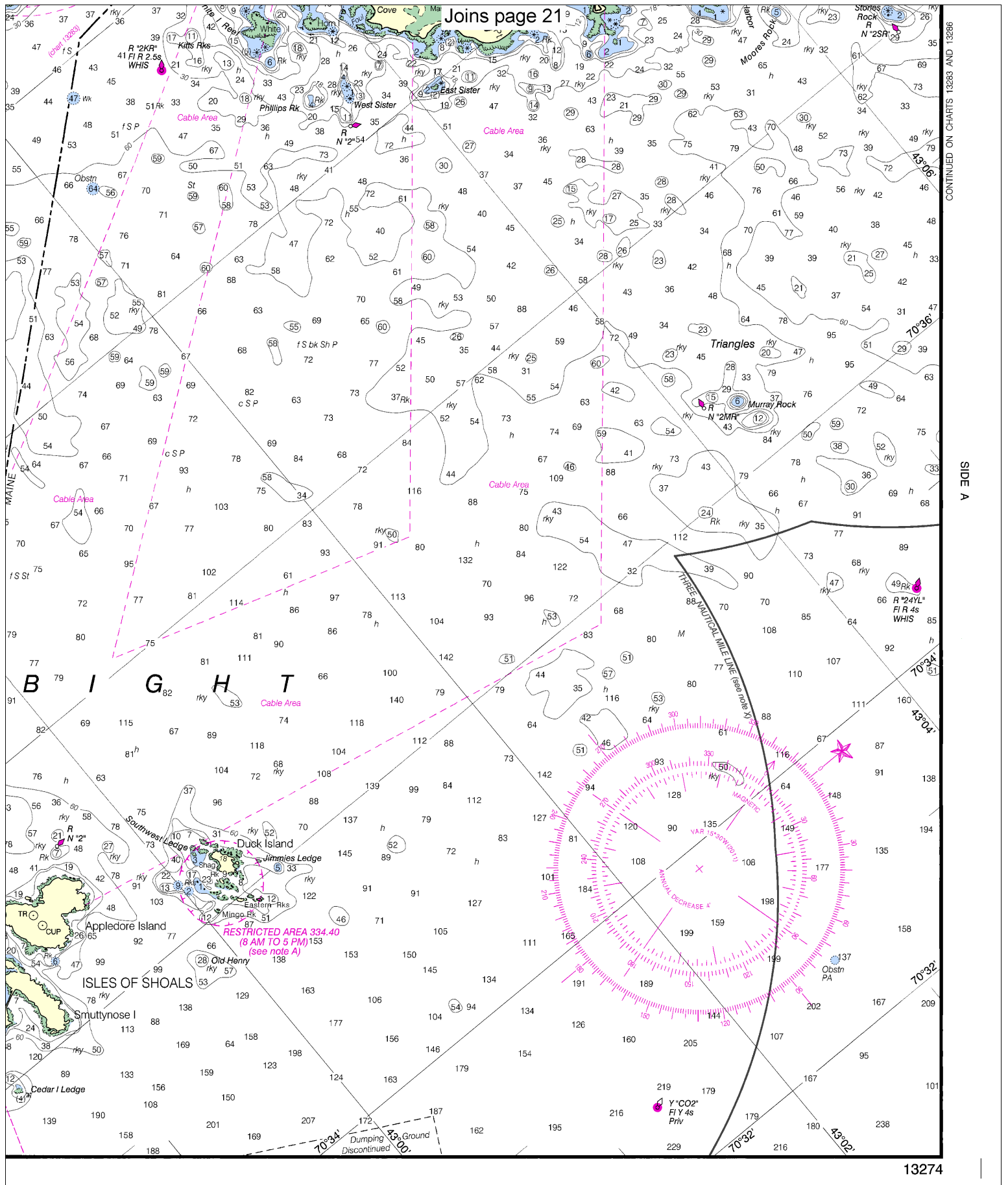
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker